

THE SPECIES OF MISCODERA

(Coleoptera—Carabidæ)

BY MELVILLE H. HATCH

Miscodera insignis Mann. is known from Sitka, Alaska (Hamilton, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXI, 1894, p. 12) and Washington (Seattle—O. B. Johnson; Olympic Hot Springs—M. H. Hatch).

Miscodera arctica Payk., in its more typical phase, is known from northern England, Scotland (Fowler, Col. Brit. Isl., I, 1887, p. 26), the Swiss and Tyrolean Alps, Silesia, northern Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Leningrad, and Esthonia (Jacobson, Käf. Rüssl. W.-Eur., 1910, p. 227). Horn (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., IX, 1881, p. 168) held that the Siberian and North American forms known as *erythropus* Mots., *americanus* Mann., and *hardyi* Chaud. were not distinct. More recent authors, however, (Ganglbauer, Käf. Mitteleur., I, 1892, p. 145; Jacobson, l.c.) regard these as constituting the subspecies *erythropus* Mots., which has the following distribution: Siberia (L. Baikal, Transbaikalia, Amur, Yakuts) (Heyden, Cat. Col. Sibirien, 1880-81, p. 24; Jacobson, l.c.); Alaska (Kenai) (Hamilton, l.c.); Washington (Bonaparte Mt., 5000 to 7000 ft.—M. C. Lane); Alberta (Glacier L., 4800 ft.) (Thornington, Ent. News, XXXVIII, 1927, p. 178-180); Montana (Grasshopper Glacier, 9000 ft.—M. C. Lane); Ontario (Cochrane) (Notman, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XXVII, 1919, p. 93); Michigan (White Fish Point) (Andrews, Pap. Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts and L., I, 1923, p. 337); New York (Keene Valley) (Leonard, Cornell Univ. Agr. Exp. Sta., Mem. 101, 1926, p. 241); Maine (Eastport, Barber); Newfoundland (Horn, l.c.). Hubbard and Schwarz (Proc. Am. Phil. Soc., XVII, 1878, p. 628) record it from Lake Superior without further designation of locality.

The five Washington specimens of *arctica* before me agree closely with Ganglbauer's description (l.c.), except as regards the dorsal striæ. In the Washington specimens the second stria is indicated by an unimpressed series of punctures at about the basal two-fifths; the other striæ are completely wanting. Ganglbauer reports traces of five unimpressed series of punctures lateral to the impressed sutural stria. This may constitute the difference between typical *arctica* and the subspecies *erythropus* Mots.

On the basis of the Washington material before me and Ganglbauer's description, the species and subspecies of the genus may be distinguished as follows.

A. Rufous to piceo-rufous, the legs and antennæ paler; head without a transverse impression between eyes; apex of maxillary palpus rounded; pronotum longer than wide, the sides more broadly rounded, the basal constriction nearly obsolete at the middle, the base not longitudinally rugose; elytra with nine entire impressed striæ; length 9 mm.; Alaska, Washington *insignis* Mann.

AA. Shining black or dark rufous, the legs and antennæ paler; head with a transverse impression between eyes; apex of maxillary palpus truncate; pronotum as wide as long, the sides more strongly rounded, the basal constriction impressed throughout, the base longitudinally rugose towards the hind angles; elytra with the striæ, except the sutural, consisting of more or less obsolete unimpressed series of punctures; length 6.5-7 mm. *arctica* Mots.

B. Striæ two to six represented by more or less extensive unimpressed series of punctures. Great Britain and Scandinavia to Switzerland, Tyrol, Silesia, Leningrad, and Finland subsp. *arctica* s. str.

BB. Elytral striæ (in Washington specimens), except the sutural, obsolete, stria two only being represented by an unimpressed series of punctures at about the basal two-fifths. Eastern Siberia through Alaska to northern Washington, northern Michigan, northern New York, Maine, and Newfoundland subsp. *erythropus* Mots.

I have no hesitation about pronouncing *insignis* Mots. the more primitive of the two species on the basis of its striate elytra and less specialized head and pronotum.

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It is with deep regret that we record the passing of our veteran lepidopterist Dr. W. J. Holland, who died on December 13, 1932, at the ripe age of 84 years. His Butterfly Book and his Moth Book have been the guides and inspiration of our younger lepidopterists for many years. But little more than a year ago he completed a careful revision of the Butterfly Book bringing it up to date and placing us all under a renewed obligation. Dr. Holland had a broad knowledge of the Lepidoptera founded upon a basis of sound nomenclature. His large collection of butterflies, including the W. H. Edwards collection and much invaluable type material, is now in the Carnegie Museum.